

Security scheme—off and running: Page 3
Arab intellectuals ineffective?: Page 3
Communists share victory with rightists: Page 5
Cyprus: Page 5
Division of seafaring nations: Page 6
Hungary's 1956 revolt recalled: Page 7

Jordan Times

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Today's Weather

It will continue to be fair with northwesterly moderate and fresh winds. In Aqaba the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 31. Sunset tonight: 6:36 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:30 a.m.

PEC clamps lid on prices, but cuts output planned

MEVA, May 26 (Agencies) — OPEC members tonight decided to freeze the price of oil until the end of the year and members of the organisation will cut production by a minimum of 10 per cent.

The price freeze will include Saudi Arabia, the biggest OPEC member, which had been under pressure at two-day talks here to raise the price of the oil with which it has been dominating the market at \$32 a barrel.

Libya Deputy Oil Minister Abdul Aziz Al Turki told reporters: "We tried to reach a unified price and in the absence of a price freeze we are going to stay at \$32."

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King backs Soviet call for ME conference

MOSCOW, May 26 (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein tonight publicly endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.

King Hussein expressed his country's support for the idea, first proposed last February by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, at a Kremlin dinner given by Mr. Brezhnev in honour of the King after his arrival today on a three-day visit to the Soviet Union.

"Jordan declares that it welcomes the Soviet Union's proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as equal partner with other sides," King Hussein said.

"The King's support for Moscow's proposal was seen as a major boost for Soviet hopes of re-establishing itself on the Middle East diplomatic scene."

The King said Jordan welcomes every benevolent call or initiative to reach a just and comprehensive solution "capable of putting an end to this human tragedy and providing security, stability and peace to the entire Middle East area" for the good of all its peoples.

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and joint interests." While affirming that the Arab Nation's security is the concern of the Arab Nation itself, King Hussein voiced support of the right of the Arab Gulf states to protect themselves with the help of a collective Arab support without any foreign interference to safeguard the supreme Arab interest and to secure the continued flow of oil to every country in the world.

King Hussein also said, "We firmly support the struggling peoples in Africa against the injustices of colonialism and apartheid as well as all the friendly peoples of the world struggling for their freedom, independence and dignity."

The King said he was pleased to be visiting the Soviet Union for the third time because of "my belief in the significance of the friendship existing between our two countries."

He said Jordan is eager to enhance this friendship and co-operation and continue consultations between the two countries for the benefit of the two peoples and the principles of right, justice, progress and peace.

King Hussein also said he is satisfied with the progress of Jordan's relations with the Soviet Union in the economic, cultural and technical fields. He said his visit to the Soviet Union arises from his eagerness to develop and strengthen these relations.

The King affirmed the significance of the role which the Soviet Union could play as a superpower in supporting justice and peace, praising Moscow's support for the Arab Nation's primary cause of Palestine.

The Palestine issue, he explained, is one of a displaced people and an occupied homeland, an issue of an "evident right in the face of blatant injustice and falsehood committed by Israel by committing aggression and continuing to occupy Palestine, displace its people, and deny their right to self-determination in their homeland, and act with hostility towards peace in an area which is the key to security and peace for the Arab and Middle Eastern peoples, in addition to the fact that it has a great impact on world peace and security."

King Hussein affirmed Jordan's belief in the inevitability of Arab unity and in the Arabs' right to be free, to preserve their identity, and to be able to confront backwardness, exploitation and hegemony.

"History always responds to vigorous peoples and respects their invincible will regardless of the dangers and challenges standing in their way," he said.

"Consequently, Jordan has never hesitated to perform its duty in resisting colonialism and the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the occupied Arab areas and exposing Zionist designs from the beginning. Furthermore, Jordan has never backed down from contributing to every joint Arab effort," King Hussein said.

King Hussein affirmed the Jordanian people's commitment to the central and basic issue of Palestine.

He said the Arabs are struggling to regain their rights and expect the support of friendly states and peoples, foremost the great Soviet people.

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Begin's peace-talks 'offer' shrugged off

AMMAN, May 26 (Petra) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today he was holding his patience as the American attempt to defuse the Israel-Syria missile crisis appeared to be marking time after three weeks.

"If you don't lose patience, you don't count time," Mr. Begin said after a cabinet meeting.

U.S. envoy Philip Habib was in his fourth day in Israel waiting for what Mr. Begin said was a message from Saudi Arabia that would determine whether the American diplomat should go to Damascus for talks on the crisis.

Neither Israeli news media nor the Lebanese government paid much attention to an invitation to peace talks which Mr. Begin made last night in a campaign speech.

There was no official comment from Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, but the independent Beirut daily Al Anwar quoted presidential palace sources as saying Mr. Begin's statement was "a manoeuvre not worthy of a reply."

The Israeli leader had told an audience of schoolchildren in a northern settlement he was willing to sign a peace treaty with Lebanon in one day. "I am ready over the next 24 hours to go to Beirut or to receive President Sarkis in Jerusalem," he said.

In Beirut, police said at least 10 lives were lost yesterday in different clashes. Beirut itself was reported quiet, but elsewhere in Lebanon there were battles between supporters of warring Iran and Iraq and shelling along the border with Israel, according to southern provincial authorities.

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Dutch coalition loses its edge

AMSTERDAM, May 26 (Age) — Premier Andries van der Kooy's right coalition lost its majority in the general election today, as the Dutch system van Agt's party would be likely to be asked to try to form a new government in negotiations after the election.

It was unclear whether Mr. van Agt would have to turn to left-leaning parties to form a coalition. Bringing in leftist parties would virtually rule out Dutch acceptance of new NATO Cruise missiles slated for Holland, which could fuel disarmament movements elsewhere in northern Europe.

Opinion polls had predicted a close finish, with the government picking up support towards the end of a campaign which focused on rising unemployment, housing shortages and nuclear issues.

The polls suggested that the coalition of Mr. van Agt's Christian Democrats (CDA) and rightist Liberals (VVD) would be short of the 77 seats it held in the 150-seat lower house before the election.

But at least 20 per cent of the 10.1 million electors were listed as still unsure how to vote.

The restoration issue was discussed today at a cabinet session in occupied Jerusalem. Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin told reporters after the meeting that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had assured him that work in the town centre would stop if it contravened any previous government decisions on Hebron.

Mr. Yadin said he did not think Jewish settlement in the centre of Hebron was necessary and could cause further friction between Arabs and Jews in the city.

The deputy premier added that the issue would be discussed by the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset.

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\$135m deal clinched for Arab satellite

PARIS, May 26 (R) — France has won a \$135 million contract for the first Arab regional satellite telecommunications system, ArabSat, the French Aérospatiale Company said today.

The contract was signed by Dr. Ali Mashat, director-general of the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation (ASCO), and retired air general Jacques Mitterrand, chairman of the Aérospatiale Company and brother of President Francois Mitterrand, they said.

The agreement, signed in Riyadh yesterday, provides for three satellites—two flight models and a spare, to be built.

They are expected to be launched towards the end of 1983 either by the European space rocket Ariane from the Kourou space centre in French Guiana, or by the U.S. space shuttle, Aérospatiale said.

The deal was clinched by Aérospatiale and its U.S. Ford Aerospace partner in the face of tough competition from the American Hughes Aircraft and Radio Corporation of America (RCA), Spar of Canada and a European joint venture grouping British Aerospace and the French Matra Company.

ArabSat, a multipurpose satellite, will provide 10,000 circuits for telephone links and one channel for regional trunk television distribution, Aérospatiale said.

ASCO, grouping Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Kuwait, Tunisia, Sudan and other members of the Arab League as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation, expects ArabSat to earn more than \$200 million in revenue in its first seven years and be self-financing or even profit-making.

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King trades messages... with French president

AMMAN, May 26 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to French President Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of his assumption of constitutional powers.

The King wished the friendly French people further progress, and prosperity and expressed his hope that France would pursue its positive role in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

AMMAN, May 26 (Petra) — A telegram to His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of Independence and Army Day was received here today from newly elected French President Francois Mitterrand. The text of the message follows:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which follows a few days after the assumption of my responsibilities, I am happy to combine my warm good wishes to Your Majesty for your personal well-being and that of your people with my personal hope that I shall be enabled to further deepen and develop the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries."

"The cause of peace remains the principal worry of all those who love the Middle East for its people, as well as those who recognise its importance. We are attached to one another and to this cause, which I am convinced we shall both be called to serve."

Soviet troops beat Pole, Solidarity branch says

WARSAW, May 26 (R) — A district branch of the Solidarity free trade union said today that Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland had beaten up a Polish citizen and that the case was being investigated by the military authorities of both countries.

The report on the incident in Legnica, in which Solidarity said eight Soviet soldiers beat up an ambulance mechanic on May 13, came after the Polish government said Soviet troops in Poland had been subjected to "insults."

The official news agency PAP initially reported that troops had been "assaulted" in isolated incidents, but later changed the term to "insulted."

PAP reported another incident today in which angry shoppers looted a street store in a village near Zamosc. But the press reacted with relief that student marches yesterday took place without trouble.

An estimated 50,000 students staged marches and campus demonstrations in a dozen cities to call for the release of seven political prisoners. They were the first such demonstrations since the peaceful labour protest movement began last July.

The biggest march was held in Warsaw but the route was shortened after a parliamentary commission promised to review the cases of the so-called political prisoners.

The Catholic daily Slow Powozeczne said street demonstrations take place in many countries without provoking riots, but added: "The point is that Poland in 1981 is not a normal country and will not be one for some time to come."

The suicides last weekend of two former cabinet ministers, both of them associates of disgraced ex-party boss Edward Giersek and both accused of misconduct, added weight to the newspaper's assessment.

Former foreign trade minister Jerzy Olaszewski, 60, and former building minister Edward Barszcz, 53, killed themselves as a special Communist Party commission continued its investigations into the almost 10-year rule of Mr. Giersek.

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Schmidt wins easily Bonn missile vote

May 26 (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, supported from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand, easily won parliamentary approval today to accept NATO Cruise missiles.

The chancellor, who has staked his future on the implementation of NATO policy, faced dissent from leftists in his Social Democratic Party (SPD), one of whom called U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig a threat to world peace.

After a five-hour debate in the Bonn Bundestag (lower house) government deputies opposed a motion backing efforts to realise both parts of NATO's 1979 "twin track" decision on deployment and arms talks.

The other abstained, while the Christian Democratic (CDU) party voted with the government.

Schmidt told the house his talks last week with President Reagan and members of his administration showed both countries respond firmly in the face of Soviet expansionism, but also to keep East-West dialogue alive.

Mr. Reagan agreed NATO should stick to both tracks of the 1979 NATO programme to station 572 U.S. missiles in Europe and seek agreement with Moscow beforehand on curbing weapons.

Readiness to negotiate, which has been questioned by some in Europe and by Soviet propaganda, has once again been affirmed," he said.

Schmidt, whose remark seemed aimed at left-wing SPD critics of NATO decision, insisted Washington saw arms curbs and arms as integral parts of alliance policy.

He said the U.S. is carefully preparing for these talks, "he said. "I am convinced that it wants the talks to be swift and to the point."

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Australia likely to join Sinai force

CANBERRA, Australia, May 26 (A.P.) — The Australian government appears likely to accept an invitation to commit Australian troops to the proposed United States-sponsored peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

Foreign Minister Tony Street clearly indicated the government's willingness to do this in a statement to Parliament today.

"It may only be a matter of time before a formal invitation is extended to Australia," he said.

Mr. Street has been in close contact on the issue with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mr. Street stressed that Australia had not yet been invited to participate and that a formal approach would have to come from Egypt and Israel

NATIONAL

Archbishop buried

AMMAN, May 26 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today delegated Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub to attend the funeral of late Catholic Archbishop Nirmah Al Sam'an,

who died here yesterday at the age of 73. Mr. Ayyoub offered Prince Hassan's condolences to the Roman Catholic church on the death of the archbishop, who was buried today.

Agriculture team meets



AL ARDA, May 26 (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today visited the agricultural grading and packing centre here, where he presided over a government committee entrusted with marketing this season's tomato crop. At the meeting, attended by Minister of Finance Salem Mass'adeh, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin and Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) President Omar Abdullah, Prince Hassan urged all concerned to provide the best possible services to farmers. He was briefed on the procedure used in preparing tomatoes for export to Arab countries. Mr. Dudin said the government will continue to buy farmers' surplus produce at reasonable prices, while Mr. Abdullah said the JVA will establish a tomato paste factory to produce at least 500 tonnes a day.

CATIC signs for JD 16.5m Abu Nuseir job

AMMAN, May 26 (J.T.) — The Chinese firm CATIC (China National Aero Technology Import and Export Corporation) signed an agreement here today to implement the second part of the first phase of the government housing project at Abu Nuseir, 15 kilometres north-west of Amman. Under the agreement, CATIC will construct three lots with infrastructure, comprising 1,529 housing units, for a price of JD 16.5 million.

The agreement was signed at the Housing Corporation by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani and CATIC's representative in Jordan.

The first part of the first phase of the project, the construction of 2,165 housing units in five lots with associated infrastructure, was awarded to the Lebanese firm Sogex International on May 14.

37,000 start tawjihi exam today

AMMAN, May 26 (Petra) — General Secondary Certificate (tawjihi) examinations for government and private school students will start in Jordan on Wednesday. Nearly 37,000 male and female students will sit for the eight-day examination session. Two thousand teachers have been appointed by the Ministry of Education to supervise the examinations, to be held at selected halls around the country.

The ministry has also assigned 2,000 teachers to mark the papers, seeking quick results so that the successful candidates can join higher educational institutes and universities at an early date, a ministry source said.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The University of Jordan Alumni Club marks Independence Day with an exhibition celebrating the Jordanian heritage. The exhibition opens to members and their friends at 6:30 p.m. at club premises.

The British Council presents sculpture from its permanent collection at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts. The exhibition is open to the public from 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3 p.m., and remains open daily except Tuesday.

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photographs by members of the centre's photography club. The exhibition is open to the public at the centre's hall in Jabal Luweibdeh.

The British Council presents "Recent Prints from Britain", exhibition of original prints by Hockney, Kitagawa, Fassolas and many others. This exhibition, held previously at the Council Amman, is on display in the foyer of Alcazar Hotel in Aqaba.

Spring Festival

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities presents the Spring Festival of art, which was celebrated in Aqaba last month, at Alia Art Gallery in Shmeisani.

Lecture

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Oriental Institute of the German Society for Eastern Countries, Amman Department, presents a lecture illustrated with slides, by Prof. Lu Richter Bernburg. The lecture, entitled "Traces of Thousand and One Nights in the Alps", explains the influence of oriental architecture on Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. The lecture will be delivered, in English, at 6 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman.

Videotape Programmes

The French Cultural Centre presents "La nature morte, c'est Brueghel a Soutine", at 5 p.m. and "Coups de theatre no. 3", at 7 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Art Film

The American Centre presents an art film about a public sculpture project in California. The film will be shown at Jordanian Artists' Association, at 5 p.m. in Jabal Luweibdeh.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1,000	2,210	1,600	1,590	1,590
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	3,889	2,250	2,240	2,240
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	9,922	1,550	1,540	1,540
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	2,500	1,670	1,660	1,660
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10,000	1,670	135,000	134,000	135,000
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	150	22,050	21,500	21,500
Jordan Securities Co.	JD 10,000	113	17,350	17,200	17,350
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1,200	1,550	1,550	1,550
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1,347	15,660	15,600	15,660
Arabian Seas Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	189	11,800	11,750	11,800
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	350	2,030	2,030	2,030
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	18,707	1,300	1,240	1,280
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1,000	4,475	1,440	1,420	1,430
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	6,500	0,860	0,860	0,860
Dar Al Sharb for Press, Publications and Distribution	JD 1,000	500	0,930	0,930	0,930
Irbid District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	350	1,300	1,300	1,300
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	2,850	1,470	1,470	1,470
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	625	3,840	3,820	3,840
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	400	4,750	4,750	4,770
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	3,550	2,270	2,260	2,270
Dar Al Dawaa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	400	3,200	3,180	3,180
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1,000	500	0,910	0,910	0,910
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2,000	1,700	1,700	1,700
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	200	3,700	3,700	3,700
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	134	6,050	5,950	6,050
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	4,964	8,470	8,450	8,450
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	185	16,000	16,000	16,000
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	569	19,000	19,000	19,000

Total volume of shares traded on Tuesday, May 26, 1981: JD 241,653
Total number of shares traded: 70,477

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	How	Low
1989 8 1/2%	JD 10,000.	300	3,000	10,000	10,000

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by J.V. Deco-Silcon

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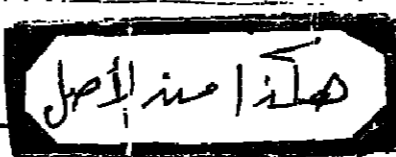
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Social Security scheme: off and running

By Abba Majaj
Special to the Jordan Times

IAN — Social security insurance in the World dates back to the days of the pharaohs. Omar Ibn Al Khattab, who implemented such a system for the first time in the year A.D. 652. Today, 16 out of 22 Arab countries have social security programmes. Jordan is a member of the Geneva-based International Labour Office Security Association, and of the Arab League Social Security Association.

The Social Security Law, No. 15 of 1978, provides for all employees to be protected under the law, including those working in Jordan. No distinction is made between workers and women under the law. The law provides for pensions at 55 years of age for men and 50 for women. The law also provides for disability benefits, medical care, and funeral expenses. The law is divided into six categories of Social Security: 1. Health insurance for the worker and his beneficiaries; 2. Family allowance; 3. Insurance against unemployment; 4. Health insurance for the worker and his beneficiaries; 5. Family allowance; and 6. Insurance against unemployment.

Implementation has taken place in three stages, beginning in January 1980, when 20 corporations and government institutions employing a total of approximately 7,000 people initiated Social Security coverage. The second stage went into effect on May 1, 1980, covering all corporations with 50 or more employees. The total number of employees entitled to coverage in this stage is approximately 28,000, working for 161 corporations. The third stage of implementation began on Jun. 1, and will cover 390 organisations with 20 or more employees each. Again, about 28,000 people are entitled to Social Security benefits in this stage.

Mr. Farhi 'Ubeid, director general of the Social Security Corporation (SSC), told the Jordan Times that the fourth implementation stage of the law is expected to take place this year. "This stage will cover all government corporations, including the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, as well as public sector employees who are not covered by the government pension laws," he said. "About 60,000 people will be covered by this stage."

Mr. 'Ubeid added that approximately two-thirds of Jordan's labour force, excluding domestics, will be covered by Social Security by the end of 1981; and by 1985, 200,000 people working in Jordan are to be insured under the system. The Social Security Corporation is to be financially independent, according to the 1978 law. In this capacity, it has the authority to carry out "all legal dispositions and conclude legal transactions with the right of litigation and the right of ownership of movable and immovable properties and the investment thereof, and also the right of grants, subsidies, donations, wills and loans, and taking legal proceedings, and assigning the attorney general or any other attorney to act on its behalf."

The corporation's board of directors is chaired by the minister of labour; the other members are the director general of the SSC, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Labour, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Health, the deputy governor of the Central Bank, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Finance, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, four members representing employees selected by the General Federation of Jordan Trade Unions and four members representing employers. Two of these last four are selected by the Chamber of Industry or by the Union of Chambers of Industry (if and when the latter is established); and the other two members will be selected by the Union of Chambers of Commerce. The eight non-government members of the board will serve for two years each and their membership may not be renewed more than twice consecutively under Article 10, paragraph B of the Social Security Law.

The board of directors is responsible for, among other things, laying down general SSC policy; setting up the general plan for the investment of the corporation's funds; and determining the organisational chart, job descriptions and duties and responsibilities within the corporation. Under this relatively new system, all employers are obliged to pay to the SSC 10 per cent of the salaries of their employees, eight-tenths of which helps to offset compensation for the termination of services and covers insurance against disability, old age and death. The remaining two-tenths is allocated for insurance against occupational injuries and diseases. If, however, the employer himself assumes responsibility for medical treatment and payment of daily allowances to the temporarily disabled employee, the latter part of the fee may be reduced by the board of directors to one rather than two per cent. The employee himself must pay five per cent of his monthly salary

to the SSC in order to reap the benefits of Social Security. Once a subscriber, the insured is entitled to medical care: a daily allowance for his temporary disability (provided that the injury was accidental, and not due to the influence of alcohol or drugs, or the result of carelessness or violation of safety precautions); a monthly stipend; monthly payments for beneficiaries; and funeral expenses. In case the insured is not entitled to a pension (due to insufficient time elapsed), he will be paid compensation in a lump sum.

him a daily allowance equivalent to 75 per cent of his daily wage during the period of illness resulting from his injury. However, the allowance is only 65 per cent of the daily wage if the injured is receiving medical treatment at one of the medical centres designated by the board of directors. The wage for the day on which the accident occurred is to be paid by the employer rather than the SSC. And, Mr. 'Ubeid said, "in case of total disability, the corporation will pay the injured up to 95 per cent of his salary."

In addition to providing these and other benefits to the insured, the Social Security Corporation will use the money received from subscription fees for investment purposes. There are four priorities here besides the obvious one of fulfilling the SSC's obligations to the subscriber, Mr. 'Ubeid said. The first is the undertaking of projects, especially in industry and agriculture, wherever they are both feasible and profitable. The second area in which the SSC will invest is in what Mr. 'Ubeid terms "social projects, especially housing and apartments." At least 25 per cent of the corporation's funds are to be put to this use, he added. The third type of investment will take the form of loans to corporations "if they are for projects that are secured by the government," Mr. 'Ubeid said; and lastly the corporation may invest in government development bonds.

The director general of the SSC mentioned also that the corporation is looking for other kinds of insurance, in particular a health insurance plan. Each type of insurance has its own particular schemes, and Mr. 'Ubeid said that the SSC is making studies "to ensure that those not covered by the labour law will be covered by our insurance system. We also want to make sure that the Social Security umbrella covers people like agricultural workers and those who are self-employed." However, this idea is still under review; "We hope to take measures soon," he said.

"We have had very good cooperation on both Arab and international levels," the director general continued, "and we expect a very close relationship with some of the other Arab social security corporations, especially in areas of investment." In the setting up of Jordan's system for Social Security, expert advice and aid were received from Britain. These experts were called in to review the law and make sure that the work was going smoothly. At the same time Jordan's SSC was receiving aid from the Kuwaiti SSC in terms of financial actuarial aid to determine the obligations of Social Security. The Jordanian corporation is also being aided by the Royal Scientific Society, whose computers are being used. "We hope to have our own computer in the near future," Mr. 'Ubeid commented, adding that "in all the three stages we have implemented so far we haven't had any major problems to hamper the process."

"Once people realise what Social Security entails, they are accepting the idea," he went on. "The law provides for the old and allows them to buy past years of service" — that is, the number of years an employee worked before Social Security was set up can be calculated into his pension plan, if he pays a pro-rated fee for that prior employment.

Figures show that despite initial misgivings, reluctance to accept the plan is being dispelled. Out of the 63,000 people who are entitled to Social Security coverage so far, 43,000 have already completed the registration process. Of this figure, 6,200 are non-Jordanian men, and 506 are non-Jordanian women. "We have had no real problems," Mr. 'Ubeid said. "Things are running quite smoothly."



Farhi 'Ubeid

Medical care provided the injured includes the cost of medical treatment and hospitalisation; the cost of transferring the injured from his place of employment or residence to the hospital or place of treatment (for which the employer is responsible), and the provision of rehabilitation services. The SSC assumes all responsibility for his treatment until recovery, after which it is the duty of the employee to inform the corporation of his recovery and his intended date of resuming work. If an injury incurred at work prevents the employee from resuming his work, the SSC will pay

Art films to delight

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

Modern art is often one of high amusement — and this to art artists, is a sufficient response to their work. These two, Rauschenberg and Robert Ellinson, are the subjects of two art films that are to be shown at the Centre for Music and Arts tomorrow and later, at the Jordan Artists' Association American Centre — continuing the excellent series of art films which has brought to Amman already.

The film charting the life and career of the engaging Bob Rauschenberg is a work of art in itself, as it moves among all his influences and achievements, which have been of some importance to the modern art movement. His was the stuffed goat encircled in tyre, his were the all-black and all-white paintings; his was the everyday objects whose frame was surmounted by a film; all images that stirred as much controversy as they did admiration.

The main influence on Rauschenberg's career came from studying Josef Albers at the Black Mountain College, where he obtained almost military discipline of Albers that he felt he needed in order to stop painting with his hands — something he felt he could do as he enjoyed it so much. In 1951, as a result of his studies, Rauschenberg produced his first series of all-black and all-white paintings "in order to see how far imagery could be pushed," and he wanted to see "what not painting could look like." These concepts that, although even then not unique, predated minimalism some 20 years. Rauschenberg started on his famous collages made from found objects, which he insisted keep their own identity. The objects that Rauschenberg dramatises the objects, so that you really see when you come across them again in daily life. This is his "gift" as one of his contemporaries put it. Rauschenberg says his paintings are one step ahead of his mind; they are perhaps also one step ahead of the art movement itself. Though the initial response may be laughter, the final result is a mind-opening awareness. Rauschenberg's laughter, thrills and spills all the way in the film about Ellinson, which traces this patient artist's efforts in the making of the biggest sculpture in California. With forklifts, welding gear, and pulleys the sculpture, which consists of huge flat pieces of metal supported on arms whose complex bases sport the enormous screw heads, is hair-raisingly erected... only to be led. Much transportation the piece is finally assembled, painted and launched to sea on a huge barge. The film itself is as amazing as the finished sculpture, and perhaps even more enjoyable.

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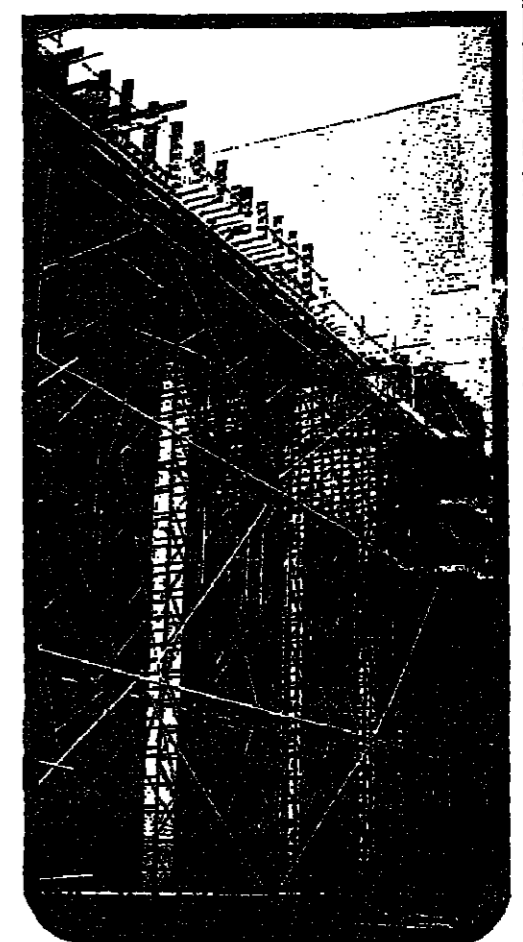
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OPINION

Jordan Times

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The visit which His Majesty King Hussein and his delegation are making to the Soviet Union is a new and significant phase of the Jordanian initiative led by the King on the international level for the sake of our fateful cause, and consequently for the sake of a comprehensive peace and real stability in the area.

The visit comes at one of the most delicate periods which our cause has witnessed, because Israel is fabricating events and escalating the tension in the area. This explains the significance of the talks which King Hussein will have with the Soviet leaders, particularly considering the call made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for an international conference on the Middle East—a Soviet initiative worthy of discussion and attention.

Thus the Soviet visualisation of how to work for a just and comprehensive solution of the issue, as well as the Soviet stand towards any adventure on which Israel might embark and towards the European initiative, will be the foremost topics in the talks. It is evident that the consistent and clear Arab stand, that Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, particularly Jerusalem, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights, are the two basic principles which are indispensable for the foundations of peace and stability in the area.

The Arab masses are looking forward to the talks which King Hussein will have with President Brezhnev with interest and hope. They also feel that it is time for the international community to shoulder its responsibilities, to achieve a just and comprehensive solution in the area to save it from the dangers threatening it and to establish peace and stability in it. Our masses also look to the talks as a fruitful step in this direction.

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet leaders is extremely significant, because it comes at a time in which the chances of confrontation in the area are increasing as a result of the Zionist arrogance and defiance and Israel's indulgence into its aggressive provocations. The visit is also part of Jordan's pan-Arab policy and its openness to East and West, confirming the independence of Jordanian thought, which always seeks to gain the support of all countries in the Arab Nation's struggle with the Zionist enemy.

Perhaps it is useful to point out that King Hussein's talks with the Soviet leaders come after consultations and exchanges of views with Arab leaders during the King's recent tour of seven Arab countries. Naturally, King Hussein will convey the Arab view to the Soviet Union, which has always proven that it supports the Arab struggle against the Zionist aggression.

The latest Soviet move which deserves appreciation is the initiative put forth by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for an international conference to find a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, and establish durable peace in the area.

The Soviet initiative is the line with the Jordanian stand, which rejects the Camp David plot and calls for international participation in seeking a comprehensive and just solution of the crisis in the area on the basis of full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab areas and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state on their soil.

Strangers in their own land, part II

Are Arab intellectuals ineffective?

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

HOW DID the Arab intellectual become ineffective? In a way sterilized? On the side lines? A spectator rather than an actor? Is it that our intellectuals have less brain than say, German or American intellectuals? Or are there forces that have caused the present disarray, confusion and ineffectiveness? Even when an Arab intellectual writes, he does the bare minimum, as if without heart. Just enough to get by, to justify his existence. In our universities, just enough to get promoted from one rank to another. Why? Why is there, in most cases, no heart in the effort? No dedication?

The answer is not that the state silences or frightens our intellectuals. That, in some cases, may be one cause. Yet there must be other important reasons. Popular terror, rather than the fear of the fear to oppose or tread against popularly-held beliefs and practices? Our intellectual, productive while in foreign land, is suddenly not so productive once he becomes subjected to social pressures upon his return home. "This is not done in our family or hamouleh (clan)". "This cannot be done in our country". "This is too shameful". "This is against our customs and mores". Eventually these gentle, and not so gentle reminders rob our intellectual of the will to challenge. The established taboos take hold on him ever so cleverly. Slowly but surely he becomes an educated member of the clan, the tribe—rather a tribesman who acquired some knowledge, some tools.

Our man wants to write an article concerning some important aspect of our lives. Or, he wishes to discuss in public some important issue. His family, his friends and acquaintances tell him: "But this cannot, should not be discussed." "Why," he asks? "It is too sensitive, it will hurt some people's feelings, it is an 'ab q... shame.'" And thus it is that even before he begins to think about a

matter, his mind gets fettered. Rather than discuss the issue with complete candour, honesty and some boldness, he loses heart at the start; and if he dares to discuss the issues, his discussion is cushioned with apology and filled with justification for doing what he has done, or is doing, rather than a straight forward confrontation with the problem at hand.

The state is a split personality too. On the one hand, it wants and encourages development and change, and on the other hand, it fears that too drastic a change will cause instability. And thus it too hesitates between this or that approach, encouraging both at the same time. It is an 'ab roach that marks our present lives, hesitating between the several alt-

ernatives offered. There is nothing wrong with an eclectic approach if it were done with some forethought and some design. The big paradox arises when we use a traditional approach with traditional people and a very progressive one with others—as if we are talking from both sides of our mouth at the same time.

Surely we need to wed the twentieth century with our past, vintage with contemporary. To do this we have to shed some old values and acquire some new ones. But is there any serious forethought, any planning in what we are doing? Or are we doing what we are doing haphazardly? Are we encouraging a free discussion of the momentous issues facing us? Will we, as a society, tolerate and accept contrary opinion, though at times it may

not be altogether accurate or able? When will we respect brains and encourage them to lead of reserving such respect for imported brains and foreign experts?"

We must launch the process of building confidence in the way we have. The first step is to show some respect for their opinion to teach ourselves and our people that we have talents and abilities that need and can be respected. These first steps are absolutely necessary to our self-respect, to our lives and future. It is necessary, in our relations with the outside world, to show that we are beginning to build upon and clop what we have. For it is an axiom that does not show respect to itself by respecting its electualls.



A time will come

THE VISIT to the Soviet Union this week by His Majesty King Hussein comes at a time when the role of the Soviets in Middle Eastern affairs is at an important turning point. Which way it is turning, however, depends on how you view the situation. The view from Washington is that the Russians are planning to establish themselves in the area even if they have to come in on a tank, as they moved into Afghanistan. The view from most Arab capitals is that the Soviets are a necessary partner in any effort at a permanent and just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that they must be dealt with on an equal basis with the United States—as a superpower with its own interests in the region. The visit of King Hussein to Moscow is as good a symbol as we are apt to have of how Arab states can deal rationally with both superpowers without falling deep into the arms of either. The time is obviously not ripe for the Soviets to come barging into the Mideast peace-making picture—because there is no real peace-making taking place, and because the American-Israeli ranting and raving about anti-Communism is too high-pitched at the moment. But the time will come—and the sooner it comes the better—when the Soviet Union will have to step into the picture on an equal basis with the United States, to participate in coaxing all parties towards the negotiating table. The point that has to be emphasised today is that accepting a constructive Soviet role in the area does not mean adhering to Soviet ideological principles. To prevent the former by harping on the latter is immature statesmanship of the first order.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

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 5:45 Cartoons
 6:10 Rainbow
 6:25 B.J. and the Bear
 7:10 Programme Preview
 7:25 Local Programme
 8:00 News in Arabic
 8:30 Arabic series
 9:30 Programme on Arts
 10:15 Hawaii 5-0
 11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
 7:00 News in French
 7:30 News in Hebrew
 8:30 Live transmission
 game: Liverpool vs. Real Madrid
 10:00 News in English
 10:15 Hawaii 5-0

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 7:30 News Bulletin
 7:40 Morning Show
 10:00 News Headlines
 10:33 Morning Show
 10:30 30 Minute Theatre
 11:00 Signing off
 12:00 News Headlines
 12:03 Pop Session
 13:00 News Summary
 13:03 Pop Session
 14:00 News Bulletin
 14:10 Instrumentals
 14:30 Andaluia
 15:00 Concert Hour
 16:00 News Summary
 16:03 Instrumentals
 16:30 Old Favourites
 17:00 World of Arabian Music
 17:30 Pop Session
 18:00 Story Time
 18:30 Country Music
 19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
 19:10 News Reports
 19:30 Disco
 20:30 Evening Show
 21:00 News Summary
 21:03 Evening Show
 21:57 News Headlines
 22:00 Sign off

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 Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55
 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24
 Hours News Summary 05:30 The
 Golden Age of Pop 05:45 The
 World Today 06:00 Newsdesk

06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time

07:00 World News; 24 Hours News
 Summary 07:30 Letter from London
 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report
 on Religion 08:00 World News;
 Reflections 08:15 Peabody's Choice
 08:30 Brain of Britain 1961 09:00
 World News; British Press Review
 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial
 News 09:40 Look Ahead
 09:45 America, Europe and the
 World 10:15 Keynotes 10:30 The
 Poetry of Europe 11:00 World
 News; News about Britain 11:15
 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian
 12:00 Radio Newsrel 12:15 Nature
 Notebook 12:25 The Farming
 World 12:45 Sports Round-up
 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News
 Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre
 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30
 The King's Collection 15:00 Radio
 Newsrel 15:15 Outlook 16:00
 World News; Commentary 16:15
 Sarah and Company 16:45 The
 World Today 17:00 World News;
 Listening Post 17:25 One in Ten;
 Book Choice 17:45 Sports
 Round-up 18:00 World News;
 News about Britain 18:15 Radio
 Newsrel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00
 Outlook; News Summary 19:30
 Stock Market Report; Look
 Ahead 19:45 Theme and Variations
 20:00 World News; 24
 Hours News Summary 20:30 Ass-
 ignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15
 International Soccer Special 22:00
 World News; The World Today
 22:25 Book Choice; Financial
 News 22:40 Reflections 22:45
 Sports Round-up 23:00 World
 News; Commentary 23:15 One in
 Ten 23:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30
 News, pop music, features, lis-
 teners' questions, 17:00 News
 Roundup; reports, opinion, ana-
 lyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special
 English: news, feature "Space and
 Man," 18:30 Now Music USA
 19:00 News Roundup; reports, op-
 inion, analyses, 19:30 VOA
 Magazine: Americana, science,
 culture, letters, 20:00 Special Eng-
 lish; news, 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00
 News, Correspondents' reports,
 background features, media com-
 ments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:
 7:00 Beirut
 7:40 Cairo (EA)
 8:05 Cairo
 8:55 Agaba
 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 9:30 Jeddah
 9:40 Kuwait
 9:45 Dubai, Muscat
 10:00 Dhahran

10:05 Abu Dhabi
 11:40 Cairo (EA)
 13:00 Bucharest, Larnaca
 (Tarom)
 13:10 Cairo (EA)
 14:00 Jeddah (SV)
 15:05 Larnaca (CY)
 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
 16:30 Cairo
 16:35 Athens
 17:35 Zurich (SR)
 17:35 Copenhagen (AF)
 17:55 Cairo
 18:00 London
 18:30 Rome, Damascus (IA)
 19:10 Cairo (EA)
 20:55 London (BA)
 23:40 Cairo (EA)
 24:00 Baghdad
 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
 5:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
 7:00 Agaba
 7:40 Paris
 8:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
 8:55 Cairo (EA)
 9:30 London (BA)
 11:00 Vienna, N. York, Houston
 11:30 Athens
 11:30 Cairo
 12:20 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
 12:40 Cairo (EA)
 13:00 Cairo
 14:25 Larnaca, Bucharest
 (Tarom)
 15:00 Jeddah (SV)
 16:00 Larnaca (CY)
 16:20 Kuwait (KAC)
 17:00 Bangkok
 18:50 Abu Dhabi
 19:00 Kuwait
 19:10 Bahrain, Doha
 19:20 Dhahran
 19:45 Jeddah
 19:45 Baghdad
 20:00 Cairo
 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
 20:30 Cairo (EA)
 20:30 Dubai, Ras Al Khaima
 21:55 Rawalpindi (BA)
 01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
 Amman:
 Nidal Maragha 71218/24262
 Abdul Azz Abu Khalaf 22520/
 63552
 Zarqa:
 Tarique Hajjawi 85445/86234
 Irbid:
 Adnan Al Halbouni 2460
 PHARMACIES:
 Amman:
 Naboukha 23672
 Al Jhadid 75147
 Al Salamin 36730
 Al Safah 5779
 Zarqa:
 75111
 61111
 36381-2
 37111-3
 39148
 21111, 37777
 92205/92206
 73111
 74111

Al Sha'ab

Irbid:
 Warden
 TAXIS:
 Asfour 23230
 Khalid 23715
 Al Shahid 21091
 Rania 25092
 Sultan 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
 British Council 36147-8
 French Cultural Centre 37009
 Goethe Institute 41993
 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
 Haya Arts Centre 65195
 Al Hussein Youth City 67181
 Y.W.C.A. 64251
 Amman Municipal Library 36111
 University of Jordan Library
 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
 every second and fourth Wed-
 nesday at the Grand Palace Hotel,
 1.30 p.m.
 Lions Amman Club. Meetings
 every first and third Wednesday at
 the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30
 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday

at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
 Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meet-
 ings every Wednesday at the Hol-
 iday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and cos-
 tumes over 100 years old. Also
 mosaics from Madaba and Jerash
 (4th to 18th centuries). The
 Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening
 hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m.
 Year-round. Tel. 23316
 Popular Life of Jordan Museum:
 100 to 150 year old items such as
 costumes, weapons, musical in-
 struments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00
 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays.
 Tel. 37169
 Jordan Archaeological Museum:
 Has an excellent collection of the
 antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al
 Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening
 hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri-
 days and official holidays 10.00
 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tues-
 days.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains
 a collection of paintings, ceramics,
 and sculpture by contemporary Is-
 lamic artists from most of the Mus-
 lim countries and a collection of
 paintings by 19th Century orien-
 talist artists. Muntazah, Jabal

Prayer Times

Fajr 2:54
 Dhuhr 11:33
 'Asr 3:14
 Maghreb 6:16
 'Isha 8:12

LOCAL EXCHANGE

RATES

Saudi riyal 98.5/99.3
 Lebanese pound 79.3/79.6
 Syrian pound 49.3/50.2
 Iraqi dinar 72.3/73.2
 Kuwaiti dinar 119.7/120.5
 Egyptian pound 393/397
 Omani riyal 91.6/91.8
 UAE dirham 30.9/31.2
 Omani riyal 96.1/96.3
 U.S. dollar 333/335
 U.K. sterling 689/693.1
 Swiss franc 160.3/160.3
 Italian lire (for every 100) 292/29.2
 French franc 59.7/60.1
 Dutch guilder 129.1/129.9
 Belgian crown 67.5/67.9
 Swedish franc 87.9/88.4
 Japanese yen (for every 100) 148.7/149.6

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1961

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have a great deal of ingenuity and resourcefulness now and you would be wise to use modern methods to help achieve your aims. Avoid acting in an unpredictable manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ideal time to handle detailed work that is important to you. Don't do anything that could upset existing conditions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your surroundings and make needed improvements. A new interest is appealing, but don't make any changes now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan outside recreations that appeal to you and be more enthused about them. Do something thoughtful for family members.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have to be alert to put your affairs in proper order today. Exercise your best manners in dealing with others.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your monetary status well, and be sure not to invest more heavily than you can afford. Evening is fine for entertainment.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some existing conditions could cause you to make radical changes, but this would be unwise. Take needed health treatments.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Instead of feeling frustrated over existing conditions, get busy and do the work that faces you. Be logical.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show more consideration for associates and gain their backing for a very important project you have in mind.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't neglect to handle an important civic matter today. Avoid a temptation to spend more money than you can afford.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new projects that could increase your income in the days ahead. Don't lose your temper with anyone today.

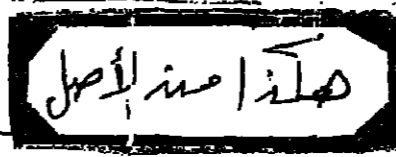
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you handle your responsibilities well at this time. Don't let others take unfair advantage of you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Talk matters over with associates so you'll know exactly what is expected of you. Don't waste time on unimportant matters.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she could develop conflicting emotions, and it behooves you to teach how to distinguish one from another, otherwise your progeny could fall short of reaching goals. Give the best education you can afford.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Handwritten signature or note in Arabic script.



MIDDLE EAST

Communists share victory with rightists in Cyprus

NICOSIA, May 26 (A.P.) — The right-wing Democratic Rally Party and the communist Akei Party were announced the major victors today in the parliamentary elections, winning 12 seats each in the 35-member house of representatives.

President Spyros Kyprianou's ruling Democratic Party (DIKO) retained its minority eight seats, according to the final results of Sunday's elections.

The remaining three seats were won by the Socialist Party, headed by Dr. Vassos Lyssarides.

The election outcome was considered a major victory for the pro-west Rally Party, headed by former House Speaker Glafkos Clerides. Mr. Clerides, who served briefly as acting president after the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus, was returning strongly to the parliament, where he had no seats in the past five years.

Pro-Moscow Akei also returned stronger, having added four seats to its nine in the outgoing house.

There are 15 other seats in the Cyprus parliament for the non-aligned island's Turkish Cypriot population, but the Turks have boycotted the parliament since 1963.

The Turkish Cypriots, living in a

self-proclaimed Turkish federated state of Cyprus in the northern part of the island, are scheduled to elect their own 25-seat parliament next month.

A lack of tangible progress in the intercommunal talks between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities for the solution of the Cyprus problem was the campaign issue of all the seven political parties which ran in the election. Each party tabled a full list of 35 candidates.

Final figures released by the public information office showed Akei had polled 95,302 (32.779 per cent) of the 308,511-vote electorate and the Rally 92,733 (31.895) votes. The DIKO Party got 56,705 (19.503 per cent) votes.

The remaining votes went to the Socialist Party, the Center Union Party, the New Democratic Front and the Pan-Cyprian Renewal Party and seven independent candidates.

An outstanding loser was outgoing House Speaker Alecos Michaelides of the New Democratic Front, whose pre-election split with DIKO weakened the ruling party.

Akei charged that "American imperialism spent a lot of money to sway the elections in the favour

of the Rally". "But the outcome showed 70 per cent of the island's people supported us," an Akei statement said.

There was no immediate comment from the Rally on Akei's charges. A Rally statement described the election results as a "victory for democracy which suffered so much in the past years." This was a reference to Rally's exclusion from the outgoing parliament.

The Rally said it would strike "for change and survival" peacefully in the new parliament and through the "basic role" mandate to it by the electorate.

"President Kyprianou called for unity of ranks and joint efforts of the Cyprus people, and a "harmonious cooperation" between the executive and legislative branches "for an honourable solution of the Cyprus problem."

President Kyprianou's middle-of-the-road government will need the support of either or both election winners for his policy in the remaining time of his tenure.

Presidential elections in Cyprus are held by popular vote, and the parliament elections have set an electoral trend for the next presidential race.

Our only safety is unity, new Gulf council asserts

ABU DHABI, May 26 (R) — Saudi Arabia and five Gulf states today announced wide-ranging plans for economic integration, including a joint oil policy, as the centerpiece of their new Gulf Cooperation Council.

UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Al Nuami said the heads of state have approved the appointment of veteran Kuwaiti diplomat Abdullah Bishara as secretary general of the new organisation.

A policy statement issued by the rulers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Oman and Bahrain declared that pooling economic and social resources was the only way to keep the Gulf clear of superpower conflict and to guarantee stability in the region.

The six countries produce a

quarter of the non-communist world's oil.

Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman told the formal closing session of the council that his country believed the new organisation should give priority to security issues.

Gulf diplomats said that Oman, which sees the Soviet Union as the biggest threat to the Gulf, had wanted the council to take early action on military cooperation.

But the policy statement clearly declared the majority conviction that the far more immediate danger was interference by foreign powers, including nominally friendly Western nations, in internal problems caused by the sudden rush of oil wealth to the desert states.

The statement said these dan-

gers could best be countered by coordinating all government policies in a grouping which Gulf officials have described as similar to the European Economic Community.

"The challenges facing this region are growing greater as the industrial world's need for oil increases," the policy statement said. "International ambitions will not be able to find a foothold in an integrated region with one voice, one opinion, one strength."

Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said after the meeting that the most significant fact about the council was that it had been established at all.

"Now we have a structure in which all of the Gulf states can cooperate and coordinate," he told reporters.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Arafat meets Ceausescu
VIENNA, May 26 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has arrived in Bucharest for talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian press reported today. It said Mr. Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, went straight into talks with the Romanian leader after his arrival yesterday and the two discussed bilateral and international questions. Romania, the only Soviet bloc country to maintain diplomatic ties with Israel, has occasionally played a mediating role in Middle East affairs.

12 fingers chopped off in Tehran
TEHRAN, May 26 (R) — Twelve fingers of three thieves have been chopped off on the orders of the Islamic revolutionary court in the southern city of Shiraz. Tehran newspapers reported today. The thieves had been convicted of stealing gold, jewellery and household appliances. The newspapers did not specify how many fingers each thief lost, but traditionally four fingers of one hand are severed. It was believed to be only the second time in modern Iran that fingers have been chopped off as judicial punishment. The first known instance occurred in the city of Kerman last month. Since the overthrow of the Shah in 1979, women have been stoned to death for adultery and both men and women have been shot for sexual offences, smuggling and dealing in drugs. Hundreds of Iranians were executed after the revolution, many of them on the orders of a roving Islamic judge, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali. He relinquished the post last year.

U.S., Egypt, Israel discuss Sinai force in Cairo
CAIRO, May 26 (R) — An Israeli delegation arrived in Cairo today to take part in talks with Egypt and the United States on a planned multinational peace force for the Sinai Peninsula. The three sides will try to resolve remaining differences over the force, which will take up position on the Egyptian-Israeli border after Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai next April. Egyptian officials said they have already agreed that the force should have 2,000 to 2,500 lightly-armed troops with an American civilian commander and a military commander from a non-American contingent. Under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty the force is to be based in the Rafah salient in northern Sinai and at Sharm El Sheikh at the southern tip of the peninsula. The officials said they had not yet agreed on financing or on the force's job description. So far only the U.S. has agreed to send a contingent. Other countries will be invited to take part once the details have been worked out.

Indian police cane anti-Israel demonstrators
NEW DELHI, May 26 (A.P.) — Police in the northern Indian town of Anantnag yesterday caned crowd of 500 high school students who disrupted road traffic and forced shopkeepers to close in protest against Israel's plans to convert

Israeli teachers end 5-day strike
TEL AVIV, May 26 (A.P.) — Israel's 58,000 teachers ended a five-day strike and returned to their classrooms today after winning a 10-percent wage increase. In a pact signed with the government, the teachers agreed to give an additional two hours of instruction a week and to withhold further demands until Dec. 31. Their regular workload is 24 hours a week. Teacher's salaries range from \$185 to \$780 dollars a month, with most earning below the national average wage of \$630.



Up to ten people a day died of disease or malnutrition.

More deaths in Somalia among Ethiopian refugees

MOGADISHU, May 26 (R) — Deaths among Ethiopian refugees in central and southern Somalia increased significantly over the past two months as a result of floods and heavy rain, aid workers said here today.

Medical workers from Ban Mundule Camp in the southwestern province of Gedo said that up to ten people a day died of disease or malnutrition brought on by poor sanitation, lack of proper shelter and insufficient food supplies since flooding began.

The camp serves about 20,000 refugees from Ethiopia's disputed Ogaden region.

No figures were available for deaths at Ban Mundule before the rains broke three years of drought in the Horn of Africa but the workers said there had been a definite increase.

"Nearly everybody was sick. It's somewhat better now but that's partly because the sickest have already died," one worker said.

Unconfirmed reports from workers at Gedo's Bur Dhubo Camp last week said two women were trampled to death when police fired into the air to disperse hundreds of hungry refugees who were storming the camp's food store.

The rains began in the Ethiopian highlands, source of Somalia's two main rivers, the Shebelle and the Juba. The rivers broke their banks in at least 40 places in Somalia, officials said. Although floods are starting to recede in the upper reaches of the rivers, more than 100 villages lower down are now isolated and vast areas of cultivated land devastated.

Relief workers said recent food shortages were due in part to the theft or diversion of relief before the rains.

"Although we knew the rains were coming, we were afraid to bring in too much food in advance because we feared it would be stolen," a worker said.

A number of countries have sent in supplies. As the largest single donor in the emergency operation, Saudi Arabia has started flying in 60 plane loads of relief.

"We are screaming for helicopters", Mr. Olav Svennevik, head of the United Nations development programme in Somalia, told reporters after touring the flooded areas.

By Tom Baldwin

CAIRO — First the sky turns slightly dim coloured. Then waves of fine soot and desert sand begin billowing into the crowded streets. You can taste the grit. There is a brownish fog all around. "It's as crippling as a blizzard, but the sand doesn't melt away, it stays where the storm puts it," says Egypt's top weather forecaster, Mr. Mohammad Saad Harb. "This is damaging, whether you are talking about a car or an airplane."

This overcrowded, gritty capital is weathering its dirtiest and most costly time of the year with the arrival of choking sandstorms that are as fabled as the ancient Pharaohs and the River Nile.

The storms, which bring the entire city to a halt, are called "Khamaseens." The literal translation is "fifty" — meaning the 50 days of severe weather that kicks up in northeastern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula during the break between winter and summer.

Following one recent storm the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said 5,000 tons of dust had fallen on Cairo in one 12-hour period.

The blinding storms routinely close seaports and air strips. Virtually all construction stops. Offices empty as workers dash home with handkerchiefs held close to their faces. Telephone service gets worse and power failures pock Cairo's sprawling neighbourhoods.

The busy Suez Canal can be closed for days. There are no government figures on how much the Khamaseens cost Egypt's capital-poor economy in terms of industrial or business closings and employee absenteeism. A reflection of the

erological authority, the government weather service, says the Khamaseens are caused by clashes between cold air that is retreating north for the summer and the tropical air aggressively pursuing the cold.

At Cairo's latitude, the wintry air stalls and is overtaken by the faster-moving heat. Storms erupt.

Health officials here say they lack statistics on whether the Khamaseens bring increased deaths among patients with respiratory troubles or among the generally frail.

"Of course it's bad for almost anyone, especially infants," says one physician, Dr. Anthony Jamal. "We shut everything up and live with it. You wonder about the Khamaseens the same way we are curious how you survive your snowstorms."

Arab lore once held that any man who killed his wife after the third day of a Khamaseen could claim the devastating weather had

When the Khamaseen hits

impaired his judgment. In this part of the globe where public displays of Islamic faith are a cornerstone of daily life, Cairo's streets recall the gustier Khamaseens with tales of uneducated brethren all of a sudden dropping down to pray because they thought the storms signalled the end of the world. "During the worst of the Khamaseens, it is very easy for anyone to think this might be true," says Mr. Harb. (A.P.)



When the blinding storms hit streets empty as people dash home with handkerchiefs held close to their faces.

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Bilingual.
Available to attend training courses abroad.

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ECONOMY

Seafaring nations divided on 'flags of convenience'

GENEVA, May 26 (R) — Japan, the United States, Panama, Liberia and other nations are expected to block any major change in the controversial system of "flags of convenience" shipping at a meeting of seafaring nations starting here tomorrow, diplomatic sources said today.

However, they added, the 10-day session might well agree on improving standards regulating safety and working conditions aboard such merchant vessels as there was widespread agreement on the need for this.

The conference faces a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) urging clear economic links between a ship's owners and its country of registration, partly on the ground that open registry or flag of convenience fleets keep most developing countries from building up fleets of their own.

Owner nations argue this has yet to be proved.

Japan, Hong Kong, the U.S. and Greece, named by UNCTAD as "housing" the profit-taking owners of open registry ships, are likely to be joined by Panama and Liberia in blocking any major change, the sources said.

The owner nations also say that even if flags of convenience were phased out as demanded by UNCTAD's shipping division, the countries benefitting would be traditional maritime powers like the U.S., Britain, France and Greece, not the third world.

EEC increases social spending

BRUSSELS, May 26 (A.P.) — The European Economic Community (EEC) proposed a 23.9 billion currency unit (ECU) budget today that would increase spending to ease unemployment and poverty and lessen the percentage devoted to agriculture.

The budget prepared by the EEC commission would devote 62.3 per cent of spending to the 10-nation group's much-criticised agriculture programmes, compared to 67 per cent in 1981.

Budget Commissioner Christopher Tugendhat told a news conference that while agriculture spending will increase 12.8 per cent, programmes for poor regions will get 25 per cent more than last year and other social programmes will get 40 per cent more.

"A particular effort is required

The UNCTAD report says safety standards for world shipping generally were lax compared to those in civil aviation, with flags of convenience allowing irresponsible owners to save money by flouting safety rules.

UNCTAD, demanding better

legal control over flag of convenience owners and operators, said ships registered in Liberia, Panama, Singapore and Cyprus formed 28 per cent of world tonnage but in 1979 were involved in 47.8 per cent of all high seas accidents.

this year in the social fund because of the terrible problems of unemployment in the community," Mr. Tugendhat said. Much of the money will help finance benefits for unemployed steel workers, he said.

The 1982 budget will be 3.2 billion ECU higher than in 1981. That means that even though agriculture spending increases in 1982 its share of the budget decreases.

The budget also envisions a 33 per cent hike in aid to a group of developing nations in Asia and Latin America, from 158 million ECU to 210 million ECU. An ECU is worth \$1.1.

Mr. Tugendhat said the outlays were based on the commission's best estimates of revenues and costs in 1982, but he acknowledged that the spending lev-

els were dangerously close to the amount the EEC may legally appropriate from member governments. The 616 million ECU margin between expenditures and the legal limit that can be raised, is the smallest in EEC history.

The budget now goes to the member governments and the European Parliament for a negotiating process.

Under EEC treaties, spending for agriculture price supports is obligatory, which means the other key sections -- foreign aid, social and regional spending -- are at the mercy of the rises in farm spending.

Since only 8.5 per cent of the 260 million EEC residents are farmers, there has been pressure to increase the percentages devoted to non-agriculture programmes.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

EEC jobless rate drops to 8.4%

BRUSSELS, May 26 (R) — Unemployment in the European Common Market dropped by 100,000 between March and April to 8.4 million although the underlying trend is still upwards, the EEC Statistics Bureau said today.

The April total represented 7.4 per cent of the working population, against 7.5 per cent in March and 5.7 per cent in April 1980 before Greece joined the EEC.

But seasonally adjusted figures show that the trend is still rising—up three per cent for men and two per cent for women from March to April, it said.

Belgium has the EEC's highest unemployment rate with 10.5 per cent, with Ireland next at 10.3.

Britain's rate rose to 9.7 from 9.5 per cent in March and 5.8 per cent a year ago, while unemployment remained static in France at 7.3 per cent and Italy at 8.7, and dropped in West Germany to 4.4 from 4.6 per cent.

Japan to supply chemical plant to Iraq

TOKYO, May 26 (A.P.) — Kobe Steel Ltd. of Japan said today it has signed a 10 billion yen (\$46.5 million) contract to supply a sulphuric acid manufacturing plant to Iraq.

Kobe Steel will build the plant capable of manufacturing 60,000 tons of sulphuric acid a year in a mining area about 400 kilometres north of Baghdad by May 1984, the officials said.

Brazil raises coffee export taxes

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 26 (A.P.) — Brazil last night raised its export taxes on both green and instant coffee effective today with the opening of business, the government has announced.

The tax on green coffee was raised one dollar to \$176 per 132 pound bag. The tax on instant spray dried went up one cent to \$3.26 per pound. The tax on instant freeze dried also went up one cent, to \$3.39 per pound.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, May 26 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.0665/75	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2004/07	Canadian dollar
	2.3333/43	West German marks
	2.5890/5920	Dutch guilders
	2.0740/60	Swiss francs
	5.5350/5400	French francs
	37.98/38.00	Belgian francs
	1156.00/1157.00	Italian lire
	224.30/45	Japanese yen
	4.9425/50	Swedish crowns
	5.7150/7200	Norwegian crowns
	7.3350/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	468.00/469.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, May 26 (R) — The market was firmer on balance after a quiet session. At 1500 the F.T. index was 544.5, after opening at 542.3.

Equities picked up on small interest after an uncertain start but thin conditions exaggerated gains that ranged to 10p. Government bonds firmed as much as half a point in a market also lacking in depth.

Gold shares lost as much as two dollars and North American issues closed mixed.

BOC International firmed 5p at 133 at the outset after half year results but news of the £82 million convertible rights issues pushed the price back to 128p.

GEC ended 10p higher at 670 and other electronics to firm included Ferranti and Thorn up 8p and 6p respectively. ICI and Bowater rose 6p and 5p and in higher oils Shell and Tricentrol were both 6p up. Insurances turned firmer after an easier opening where Eagle Star added 9p to 234.

Among Canadians, Bearcat was fairly active ending 180p higher at 500p after a high of 510p in response to a five dollar rise in home markets yesterday, dealers said.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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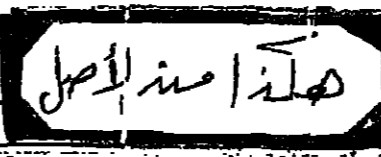
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FEATURES

S. African Intergold sells 'money you can trust'

Intergold earned South Africa almost \$2 billion, foreign currency last year. Sales are controlled by International Gold Corporation, chief executive of which says that even bad publicity and anti-South African protests "have heightened awareness of the

Bernard Simon

South African exporters keep a low profile in foreign markets for fear of the targets of hostile groups. Some disguise their products while other brand names from country. The only exception is the International Gold Corporation, the Johannesburg-

based company which markets Krugerrand gold coins.

Intergold positively flaunts the South African origin of its products, which are named after Mr. Paul Kruger, the puritanical late 19th-century president of the Transvaal Republic. It has no hesitation in mentioning their origin in advertisements, and the words "South Africa" are stamped on each coin.

Indeed, market research suggests that buyers prefer positive

proof that their purchases come from the world's leading gold producer.

Krugerrands have, in fact, been among South Africa's greatest export successes. Intergold sold its 30-millionth coin late last year. Krugerrands have accounted for the bulk of world gold coin sales, and they have also accounted for between 13 and 27 per cent of South Africa's gold output.

Mr. Don Mackay-Coghill, Intergold's chief executive, shrugs off the political protests against Krugerrand sales in the U.S. and Europe. "Although we don't like bad publicity, a lot of the protests have heightened awareness of the coin," he says.

Intergold is a subsidiary of the South African Chamber of Mines,

whose members include all the country's major mining houses. The chamber's policy-making body, the Gold Producers Committee, also acts as Intergold's Board of Directors.

The Chamber of Mines itself has a reputation as a rather slow-moving organisation, taking action only when there is agreement among all its members. As a marketing company however, Intergold has to have the freedom to move rapidly.

Marketing Krugerrands is only one part of the company's brief. Its broad function is to promote all end-uses of gold with the aim of keeping the largest possible quantity off the market, thereby (hopefully) ensuring that demand

always exceeds supply and that the price of South Africa's main export continues to rise.

Besides selling Krugerrands, Intergold promotes gold's uses in Jewellery and in industrial applications. Its 1981 budget totals 38 million rands (£21 million) of which 11 million rands is earmarked for Krugerrand promotion.

The aim of keeping gold off the market and in the hands of long-term investors was one of the major reasons for the mining industry's decision in the 1960s to launch a gold coin. The move was given added impetus by efforts by the U.S. government to reduce gold's role in the international monetary system.

The South African government had insufficient political clout to counter the demonetisation of gold. As one counter-measure the mining industry was given a mandate to start selling coins.

Partly for this reason, it was decided that Krugerrands should be legal tender, rather than mere medallions.

The broad aims of stabilising the gold market and promoting the monetary role of gold were certainly more important than making a profit in the initial stages of the Krugerrand campaign.

Intergold sells one-ounce coins at a premium of 3 per cent above the average of the two previous London gold fixings. This did not add up to much in the early days of the coin when the gold price stood at \$35 an ounce.

But more recently, Krugerrands have become a big money-spinner for the mines, among which revenue from the coins is distributed. With gold at \$500 an ounce, the premium of each one-ounce coin is \$15. The mining industry's

commission -- or premium -- on the "mini-Krugerrands," introduced last September, is substantially higher -- five, seven and nine per cent respectively on the half-ounce, quarter-ounce, and one-tenth-ounce coins.

Intergold refuses to disclose profits on Krugerrand sales. But assuming it sold its coins during 1980 at the average London price of \$613 an ounce, premium income would have been not far below \$100 million.

South Africa's foreign exchange earnings from Krugerrands totalled almost \$2 billion last year. Intergold is not a retail organisation. It sells Krugerrands to 15 "primary distributors," which include most of the world's leading gold trading houses, mainly banks and precious metal dealers.

Intergold's presence is limited to 10 branch offices, mainly in the U.S. and Europe, which coordinate marketing strategy and advertising campaigns. The company will shortly open a new office in Tokyo, and another in Toronto later this year. It plans to open one in South America (probably Argentina) in 1982.

The primary distributors are in little danger of suffering heavy losses in the event of the gold price falling between the time they buy coins from Intergold and deliver to retailers (such as stockbrokers or smaller banks) or direct customers.

Most hedge their purchases by selling forward on future markets, an equivalent amount of gold bullion at the same price at which they bought the coins.

Intergold insists that its primary distributors have the financial resources to stockpile large quantities of Krugerrands. It en-

courages a two-way trade in coins between distributors, retailers and consumers, and expects distributors to buy back any coins they are offered when the market is difficult.

The advantage of a weak market, however, is that the premium above the ruling gold price falls, enabling distributors to buy in coins at lower premiums than they sold them.

Last year -- particularly the early months -- was a difficult period for South African gold coin sales. The high bullion price at the beginning of the year knocked sales of gold coins and jewellery hard. Krugerrand sales were down to 6,000 coins worldwide in February.

Total Krugerrand sales dropped from 4.9 million ounces in 1979 to 3.2 million last year (Intergold's revenues rose by 15 per cent, however. "One must see sales in terms of money spent," Mr. Mackay-Coghill argues).

A major blow was the introduction in January 1980 of a 12 per cent value-added tax on gold coins in West Germany. Intergold's second largest market after the U.S. As a result, hardly any coins were sold in Germany during the first half of 1980.

The Krugerrand has faced growing competition from other gold coins, notably the Canadian maple leaf, Mexican gold peso and the Russian chevrons.

The Mexican coin's share of the U.S. market at one point reached

almost 15 per cent. The Krugerrand's share of worldwide new gold coin sales has dropped from 90 per cent about three years ago to between 70 and 75 per cent today. At the worst point, its share in mid-1980 was down to 50-55 per cent.

The high cost of one ounce coins and mounting competition prompted Intergold to launch the half, quarter and one-tenth ounce Krugerrands last September, despite some criticism that its range of coins was becoming confusingly wide.

The new coins have had a mixed reception. The small, one-tenth ounce Krugerrand has sold well, with uptake reaching 1.1 million coins by the end of March.

The smallest Krugerrand is a popular jewellery and gift item, for cufflinks, bracelets, etc. Intergold will also shortly launch a "coin a month" saving campaign in several markets. Investors will be encouraged to buy a one-tenth ounce coin each, and to hold on to it. Demand for the half-ounce and quarter-ounce Krugerrands has been less encouraging.

But there are no plans to withdraw any of the mini-Krugerrands. Besides giving buyers a wider choice and Intergold a high premium, Intergold is confident that they act as a catalyst for interest in the original one-ounce coin, which remains the cornerstone of its sales strategy.

(Financial Times news feature)

Hungary's 1956 revolt comes out of the shadows

By Tom Heneghan

PEST — Twenty-five years after the bloody 1956 revolt, Hungarians are beginning to speak openly about their anti-communist revolt and the years that led up to it.

of books, articles and started exploring Hungary. The 1950s police personalities like the reformist leader Mr. Imre Nagy.

Popular film, "The Witness" presents the Stalinist of the 1950s as a slamedy -- an approach not many find funny.

ment of some taboos seems light, the events were not. And certain as Moscow's role in probably never be discussed.

ly fifties was a grim period by political trials "as if never before", as the magazine recently put it.

phical divided Hungary seems light, the events were not. And certain as Moscow's role in probably never be discussed.

ghting also cost at least -- students and workers in the streets, secreted up on lamp posts and idlers incinerated in their

that happened 25 years ago. Mr. Janos came to power in the Soviet tanks, has grazed the communist system to reconcile the

two Hungarians of 1956. And, by now, half of the country's 10.7 million population has no personal experience of 1956.

"About 50 per cent of our society is now under 35," Mr. Dezsoe Toth, deputy culture minister, told Reuters. "In 1956, they were either not born or too small to understand the event."

"They hear from their fathers what happened and how," he continued. "The schools often don't explain 1956 very well, so it is important that artists and writers do it."

But it is not only the young who want to know more about the 1950s and the counter-revolution. Mr. Toth said, taking the term Hungarian communists use to describe the uprising.

"These events have been resolved in the political field, but they haven't yet been settled in the feelings and emotions of many people themselves," he said.

One case in point is the film "The Witness", which has hilarious scenes where show trial witnesses, confuse the lines: secret police tried to train them to recite to the court.

The film was made in 1968, but considered too irrelevant to show. It began circulating in film clubs in the mid-1970s and went on public showing late in the decade without premiere or publicity.

The book version, published without publicity last summer, was snapped up in days.

Another fast seller was "My

Stormy Life": 757 pages of an old communist's memoirs including what many people saw as an indirect rehabilitation of the 1956 leader Mr. Imre Nagy.

"I loved and appreciated Mr. Imre Nagy," Mr. Zoltan Vas, a former politician member, wrote of the former prime minister, who is usually described only with the adjective "counter-revolutionary."

"My stormy life" has little about 1956 itself, but Mr. Vas, now 79, has produced a second volume and plans a third, both said to contain more on the uprising. They have not yet been approved for publication.

Mr. Vas, one of the grand old men of the Hungarian Communist Party, also published an article recently giving a detailed account of how the party forged ballots and bribed voters in the crucial 1947 elections.

Several inquiries go back a bit further, to World War II, and the inner workings of the fascist government that collaborated with Nazi Germany.

The television documentary series "Our Century" has been showing interviews with former fascist officials, many of them now in Western exile. Their anti-Communist views are broadcasted along with the details they can provide about the dictatorship of Admiral Miklos Horthy.

Another occasional television guest is Mr. Gyula Kadar, the head of wartime counter-intelligence who -- instead of being vilified as a Nazi functionary is now presented as a patriotic Hungarian with valuable historical insight.

All 30,000 copies of Mr. Kadar's massive memoirs sold out the day they appeared in the shops in 1978.

The list of unexpected publications goes further, but it often comes up against reluctant editors or even official bans, the sign that historical inquiry is still allowed to go only so far.

Admiral Horthy's memoirs lie completed in some state archive, and are sometimes quoted in other books, but may never be published in full. "There are political reasons for that," Mr. Toth said without explaining.

The state has also blocked publication of a controversial volume of essays in honour of the late Istvan Bibo, a former minister of state under Mr. Imre Nagy who tried unsuccessfully to stand up to the Soviet invaders.

The collection -- probably the first serious publication of banned literature here that openly questions the Kadar regime and argues for some sort of pluralist system -- prompted a party investigation into the authors.

Seventy-seven intellectuals, including some of the most prominent critical thinkers here, contributed essays, some of which discussed 1956 and were judged "anti-Soviet" or "counter-revolutionary."

When asked whether the volume, which swelled to more than 1,000 pages, would ever be published, Mr. Toth was firm. "Not in its present form," he declared.

One Western diplomat who has been following the wave of historical publications closely said writers were both inspired and disturbed. "There are hundreds of writers out there working away on their memoirs or novels of 1956," he said. "They have more hope than ever that their work will be published, but they can never be sure until they actually see it in the store."

(Reuters)

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson. A cartoon illustration showing a man and a woman. The man is looking at the woman who is smiling. Text: "How sweet! When he smiles in his sleep he's dreaming about my cooking... he told me so!"

GOVERN BRIDGE. BY CHARLES H. GOREN. ©1981 by Chicago Tribune. A bridge game advertisement listing cards and scores. Includes a bidding table with West, North, East, and South columns.

THE Daily Crossword by Dorothea E. Shipp. A crossword puzzle grid with clues for across and down words. Includes a list of words from a previous puzzle.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. A word game advertisement with a cartoon of a bear and a list of words to be unscrambled: HUSBY, RUIFT, YAIRFT, SPRAYT.

Comic strip panels with dialogue: "I'M DOING A PAPER ON BEETHOVEN... DID YOU KNOW THAT HE NEVER PLAYED HOCKEY?", "HE DIDN'T?", "NO, HE DIDN'T.", "IF HE HAD PLAYED HOCKEY, HE WOULD HAVE WRITTEN SOME HOCKEY MUSIC!", "BEETHOVEN WAS BORN IN 1770... HE NEVER PLAYED HOCKEY?"

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Comic strip panels with dialogue: "OH, WHAT A BEAUTIFUL MORNING! NO SENSE SLEEPING MY DAY OFF AWAY!", "GOOD MORNING, DEAR! -- WELL, WHAT ARE WE DOING TODAY?", "WELL, FIRST WE CAN START BY MOWING THE LAWN AND THEN WASH THE CAR!", "THEN WE'LL CLEAN OUT THE GARAGE -- IT'S FULL OF JUNK! -- AND THIS IS A GOOD DAY FOR PAINTING THE GARAGE CANS, AND SANDING DOWN THE OLD TABLE!", "THEN WE CAN...?", "Z-Z-Z-Z"

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-13 and 14-19. Includes a copyright notice: ©1981 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc. All Rights Reserved.

WORLD

INLA pledges on O'Hara's grave to expel British

LONDON, May 26 (Agencies) — In a graveside pledge to hunger-striker Patrick O'Hara, the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army (I-

NLA) has vowed to step up its campaign to drive the British out of Northern Ireland.

Rioting broke out after the funeral in the Catholic Bogside quarter when some 200 youths attacked troops and police with stones, gasoline bombs and homemade hand-grenades, police said. A detritus building was set on fire, but police said the rioting was on a small scale compared with the violence of previous nights. There were no reports of serious injuries.

"What we have done in the past will be bettered in the future," said a hooded, uniformed guerrilla leader at the grave. "That's our promise to Patsy O'Hara."

O'Hara belonged to an IRA splinter group, INLA, which assassinated British politician Airey Neave in a bomb attack at the House of Commons in London in 1979.

The IRA's militant Provisional wing has claimed responsibility yesterday for killing a part-time soldier in an early-morning ambush near Ballaghly, hometown of hunger-striker Francis Hughes, who died May 12. Three other troopers from the mainly Protestant Ulster Defence Regiment were injured.

Local Roman Catholics said the attack was in retaliation for Hughes' death, which followed that of Bobby Sands and preceded that of Raymond McCreech. Both McCreech and O'Hara died May 21.

The IRA's legal political front, Sinn Fein, said one of the new hunger-strikers, Brendan McLaughlin, was warned by doctors yesterday he "could die within four to five days" if he does not accept medical treatment for a bleeding ulcer.

But his supporters later said McLaughlin had agreed to medical treatment for a bleeding ulcer today in the 13th day of his hunger-strike.

The Northern Ireland Office

had no immediate confirmation of the report. An IRA spokesman said the move did not mean the 29-year-old guerrilla was ending his fast.

O'Hara's casket was carried along the narrow streets of his native Londonderry in a slow procession that would 6.4 kilometres through the predominantly Catholic Bogside and Creggan districts.

The streets were lined with mourners, and buildings were plastered with graffiti. "Victory to the hunger-strikers," "Patsy—you did not die" and "Patsy, we salute you and your comrades," said the lettering.

The cortege was led by a young woman in a green kilt playing a lament on a bagpipe. Three drummers—the drums draped in black—beat a slow tattoo.

The mourners included the dead man's brother, Tony O'Hara another convicted gunman belonging to the INLA, who was allowed to leave the Maze prison for a day to attend the funeral.

Hughes' eldest brother, 29-year-old Sean Seamus, who was interned for five years as a suspected terrorist, said: "There will never be peace in Ireland... until we get rid of the prisons... we have to drive out the British."

"The four hunger-strike deaths have brought us closer to liberation—closer than it's been for the past 12 years," he said. "Never was a time so right for the final push to end the British occupation."

Tony O'Hara, who completes in August a five-year sentence for driving a getaway car in a post office holdup, listened in solemn silence. Under terms of his 12-hour parole, he was not allowed to deliver a eulogy.

After the service, escorting guerrillas hid under coats and umbrellas while they stripped off their uniforms to melt into the crowd. Three British army helicopters hovered low overhead.

Police reported that as the funeral started, a gunman in a car fired on a police patrol in a parking lot near the Bogside. The fire was not returned and there were no injuries, they said.

Meanwhile in Salisbury, in an unprecedented attack, a pro-government newspaper has denounced Britain's continued rule in Northern Ireland and called for the withdrawal of its troops from the province.

"To argue that members of the Irish Republican Army do not command popular support and label them as people who seek to impose their rule with bomb and bullet is sheer hypocrisy," the newspaper said in its main editorial.

"...The Catholics and members of the IRA do not accept the fact of partition and, in their sight, it symbolises foreign oppression."

The newspaper, which usually reflects government opinion, drew a parallel between British condemnation of IRA combatants as terrorists with similar labels given the Viet Cong by Americans and the Kenyan Mau Mau by the British.

"Yesterday, the prime minister, Mr. (Robert) Mugabe, was a terrorist and today is a pragmatist," the paper added, referring to the Zimbabwe head of government who led a seven-year guerrilla war to end nine decades white-minority rule in the former British colony. "Just who is a terrorist?"

Atlanta task force adds 2 more to list of 'slain or missing'

ATLANTA, May 26 (A.P.) — The cases of a missing man and of a man whose body was found in the Chathamhooshee River yesterday are being added to the list of slayings and disappearances of young blacks being investigated by a special police task force, authorities said.

Police spokesman Benjamin Sims said the case of the latest victim and that of 22-year-old Ronald Crawford, who has been missing since May 18, will be added to the task force list.

The force is now investigating 28 deaths and two disappearances.

Major W.J. Taylor, coordinator of the task force, said the identity of the last victim would be released following an autopsy. Fulton County medical examiner Robert Stivers said police told him the body had been identified as a man in his late 20s.

But asked if police were certain of the man's identity, Maj. Taylor said: "No, they are not." He refused to comment further.

Dr. Stivers said police informed him they had identified the body through use of fingerprints and the corpse apparently belonged to a man who never had been reported missing to police.

The discovery of the body in the Chattahoochee was just one of the similarities between this case and a number of the others on the task force list. All 27 previous victims were black, and all but two were males.

In addition, recent victims found floating in rivers have all been naked or clothed only in undershorts. The latest body was found nude.

U.S. nuclear visitors and storage in Japan

Tokyo pulls up Washington again

TOKYO, May 26 (A.P.) — Japan has made a second official inquiry about reports that U.S. nuclear weapons were brought into Japan in violation of this country's total ban on such weapons, a foreign ministry spokesman said today.

Mr. Kazuhiro Tajika said the government had asked through its Washington, D.C. embassy about opposition party charges that at least one nuclear bomb was repaired in 1975 at the U.S. air force base at Kadena, Okinawa.

Last weekend, the ministry filed a similar official inquiry with the U.S. embassy here, concerning a sign warning of possible nuclear accidents at a former U.S. ammunition dump on Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's government is embroiled in controversy over claims by former U.S. officials and political opponents here that American ships and planes have routinely carried nuclear weapons into and through Japanese territory in the past 20 years, and has even stored them in Japan.

Mr. Suzuki says all U.S. military movements in Japan are subject to "prior consultation," but has insisted that no nuclear armaments have ever been moved inside Japan and would not be allowed under any circumstances.

In 1968, the same year the "prior consultation" policy was established, Japan adopted three "non-nuclear principles" banning the introduction, possession or manufacture of atomic weapons.

Public support for that policy is strong, and claims that the United States has violated it has brought Mr. Suzuki's cabinet under heavy fire.

In the latest dispute, Communist Party members of the Diet (parliament) claim to have a U.S. air force maintenance report showing a nuclear bomb was brought to Kadena on Feb. 3, 1975, for maintenance. An inquiry was sent to the U.S. State Department through the Japanese embassy in Washington, Mr. Tajika said.

Earlier, a member of the small opposition United Socialist Democratic Party showed Diet colleagues a picture of a sign at a former U.S. ammunition dump in Kyushu, warning of a danger of possible nuclear accidents. He charged that it was proof that nuclear weapons were once stored there.

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Salyut-6 lands

MOSCOW, May 26 (R) — Two Soviet cosmonauts returned safely to Earth today after spending 76 days aboard the Salyut-6 orbital space station, the official TASS news agency said.

Vladimir Kovalyonok and Viktor Savinykh blasted off from Baikonur Cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia on March 12. During their mission they were visited by two international crews, including a Romanian and a Mongolian cosmonaut, under the Moscow-sponsored Intercosmos Programme.

TASS said the Soyuz spacecraft landed in Soviet Central Asia and both cosmonauts were found to be in good health after preliminary check-ups.

The cosmonauts are expected to report back on the technical condition of the space laboratory, which has been in orbit for over three-and-a-half years.

Salyut-6 was originally designed to operate for only 18 months but the previous long-term crew, Leonid Popov and Valery Rymyn, carried out extensive repairs before their return to Earth last year.

SPORTS ROUNDUP

U.S. Baseball Standings

National League				
East	W	L	Pct.	GF
St. Louis	22	13	.629	—
Philadelphia	24	17	.585	—
Montreal	22	18	.550	2½
Pittsburgh	16	28	.364	5½
New York	12	25	.324	11
Chicago	9	28	.243	14
West				
Los Angeles	31	12	.721	—
Cincinnati	24	18	.571	6½
San Francisco	23	22	.511	9
Houston	21	22	.488	10
Atlanta	19	21	.475	10½
San Diego	17	26	.395	14

Monday's games

Los Angeles 7, Atlanta 1
Cincinnati 6, San Francisco 3
Montreal 5, St. Louis 3
Houston 6, San Diego 3
New York 13, Philadelphia 3
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 9

American League

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	25	14	.641	—
Cleveland	21	14	.600	2
New York	23	17	.575	2½
Boston	23	18	.561	3
Milwaukee	22	18	.550	3½
Detroit	21	20	.512	5
Toronto	12	31	.279	15
West				
Oakland	30	16	.652	—
Texas	23	16	.590	3½
Chicago	22	16	.579	4
California	22	23	.489	7½
Seattle	15	27	.357	13
Kansas City	11	24	.314	13½
Minnesota	12	28	.300	15

Monday's games

Detroit 12, Milwaukee 3
Oakland 5, Chicago 2
Baltimore 10, New York 1
Boston 8, Cleveland 7
Texas 4, Minnesota 3
Seattle 7, Kansas City 1
California 2, Toronto 1

French Open marred by rain

PARIS, May 26 (A.P.) — Adriano Panatta of Italy scored the first upset of the French Open Tennis Championships today, beating eighth-seeded Harold Solomon of the United States 6-3, 7-5, 6-2 at the end of a rainy day at Roland Garros Stadium. Bjorn Borg of Sweden, favourite for the first prize of \$4,900, came back from a six-week lay-off to whip Jose Lopez-Maseo of Spain 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. John McEnroe, the number 3 seed, downed Vince Van Patten of the United States 6-2, 6-0, 6-4. The weather interrupted all the matches, some more than once. Many scheduled matches were not played at all. Borg looked fit but played some loose shots against Lopez-Maseo. He said afterward he had fully recovered from the shoulder injury that put him out of action six weeks ago. Lapses of concentration — including a double fault that cost him 'is only loss of service, in the second set — were luxuries he could afford. He was generally in command against the Spaniard.

In the ladies competition, American Chris Evert-Lloyd, the holder, moved smoothly into the second round beating West German Claudia Kohde 6-3, 6-2. She brought her run on clay courts to 60 consecutive wins, and her record on clay to 185 wins out of 186 matches. Evert has won this tournament four times but her parents have not seen her play here. This year she has invited them over, she said after the match. In fact a blustery wind worried her more than her tall opponent and the last game was played in the rain. If Evert is to retain her title, she will probably have to beat fourth seed Hana Mandlikova along the way and the 19-year-old Czechoslovak showed today that she too is in form. Mandlikova, who lost to Evert in the semifinals last year, took only 41 minutes to dismiss Romanian number two Luci Romanov 6-2, 6-1. The Lanky Czechoslovak was superior in every department but most of all in energy, as she scamped about the court smashing and lobbing, passing and crossing, never wasting a loose ball. Only in the final game, when she was 1-5 down, did Romanov offer any resistance, clinging on through five match points before losing a sixth by miffing a simple forehand.

IBF and WBF reunited

TOKYO, May 26 (R) — The International Badminton Federation (IBF) regained its status as the sport's sole governing body when it signed a unification agreement with the rival World Badminton Federation (WBF) today. The merger ended a split which began in September 1977 when the WBF broke away from the parent body because of the IBF's refusal to expel Taiwan from membership and admit China. The union immediately paved the way for China's participation in major international tournaments. "For the first time, the People's Republic of China players will participate in truly international play together with all the best players in the world," IBF President Stellan Mohlin of Sweden said at the signing ceremony at a Tokyo hotel. China may already be the world's strongest badminton nation, having beaten the world's other top countries in recent years. The "Deed of Unification" was signed by Mohlin and the WBF President, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapaya of Thailand. Mohlin said the signing also meant that badminton could now be recognised as an Olympic sport.

Ticketless Liverpool fans

LONDON, May 26 (A.P.) — Thousands of Liverpool fans were leaving London today for Paris, but many were without tickets for the European Cup Final against Real Madrid. The match is scheduled to be played at the Parc des Princes tomorrow night. "It is an impossible situation," said Liverpool secretary Peter Robinson. "We were given just 12,000 tickets for the Final and thousands of our supporters are travelling over without a ticket. The ticket allocation system was most unsatisfactory," he added. "Liverpool and Real Madrid are two of the best teams in Europe—and it is such an easy trip we could have filled the ground ourselves." Robinson has warned French officials that Liverpool have no control over supporters without tickets, who are travelling independently.

Hussein...

(Continued from page 1)

peace initiative ever since the beginning of the Palestine tragedy. Arab efforts and desire for achieving justice and peace have doubled since the 1967 Middle East war, he said. In their endeavour to achieve peace, the Arabs have resorted to the United Nations, upheld its charter, accepted the resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly, and have respected the will of the international community. On the contrary, "Israel has always been the aggressor against the Palestinian people and is still occupying their lands and refusing to abide by U.N. resolutions or honest and peaceful endeavours and initiatives," he said.

King Hussein said the aftermath of the conclusion of the Camp David agreements was one of the most critical phases in the life of the Arab Nation, threatening it with dismemberment and loss. In that troubled period, he said, Jordan took the initiative to unify the Arab ranks in the face of the new challenge.

Jordan was the first country to accept Iraq's call for the 1978 Baghdad summit, where the Arabs pledged to embark on a joint action plan with the primary goal of preserving Arab cohesion and solidarity and building their self-strength to regain their rights. A just Middle East peace, the King said, can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from the Arab areas occupied in 1967, particularly Arab Jerusalem, and the regaining of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and sovereignty and establishing their independent state in Palestine under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative—the PLO. This position has been reaffirmed in the 10th Arab summit in Tunis and the 11th Arab summit in Amman last November, he noted.

King Hussein said that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty failed to achieve the desired honourable and just peace, and the Palestine issue remains the crux of the dispute in the Middle East. Israel has escalated its aggressive practices with the aim of making its occupation of Palestine legitimate, he said. Israel has regarded the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as Israeli land and regarded their legitimate Arab citizens as aliens carrying a foreign nationality in the land of Israel, the King said.

"Israel has continued to implement its design and to Judaize the occupied areas, loot their resources, and destroy their cultural identity. It has also continued to desecrate the holy places and repress the valiant resistance of the Arab residents by using the most ferocious tactics of repression and persecution." King Hussein said.

In his speech at the dinner, President Brezhnev welcomed King Hussein and his delegation, saying the visit clearly indicates that relations between Amman and Moscow are developing successfully.

Mr. Brezhnev said that while Jordan is not a big country, a country's political weight cannot be measured by area or population but by the line it follows in its international relations and by its contribution to the cause of peace in the world.

Only through the joint efforts of the big and small states can a just peace be established, he said, based on respect for the sovereign rights of every people and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Soviet leader added, "We note with satisfaction the closeness of the stands of the Soviet Union and Jordan on several international issues, particularly the issue of establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

The King was at the controls of his special jet when it landed in Moscow after an overnight stopover in Vienna. He was met at the airport by President Brezhnev, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other leading Soviet officials and heads of Arab diplomatic missions in the Soviet capital.

King Hussein is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court, Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, King Hussein's military secretary, the army chief of staff, and National Planning Council President Dr. Hanna Odeh.

Later, His Majesty received at his residence at the Kremlin Palace heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Moscow. Earlier this month the King visited seven Arab Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Statements by officials suggested his talks centred on Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war, but Arab sources in Moscow said the King also canvassed opinion in the region in preparation for his visit to the Soviet Union.

Rebel colonel slips again in Bolivian one-man rebellion

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 26 (A.P.) — A colonel who seized the city of Cochabamba yesterday morning for his second try at a coup in two weeks gave up at the end of the day and ordered his troops back to their barracks, the Bolivian army general command said.

Gen. Carlos Turdera, commander of the army's Seventh Division in Cochabamba, told the Associated Press by telephone "the situation has been totally controlled."

He said "not a shot was fired" and that the special forces troops that had seized the city had returned to their garrison.

The special forces troops, led by Lt. Col. Lanza, seized Cochabamba by occupying municipal offices and the Plaza.

They demanded the resignation of the military junta led by Gen. Garcia Meza, calling it "corrupt and inefficient."

"Lanza had absolutely no other

support whatsoever," Gen. Turdera said, adding that the rebel leader remained with his troops and that he had asked political asylum and guarantees for a safe exit.

However, spokesmen at the special forces garrison said Lt. Col. Lanza was not there. Lt. Col. Lanza also led a coup attempt May 11 in the same city and was removed from his command and placed under arrest. Four days later he escaped from a jail cell at Cochabamba's Seventh Division where he was being held.

He claimed in a telephone interview yesterday that he had the support of the country's other regimental commands, but the support apparently failed to materialise.

Opposition to the junta reportedly is growing within the military, however.

"The problem is there's no one to lead a rebellion," said one foreign analyst.

A brake and a lurch; hijack is over

ISTANBUL, May 26 (Agencies) — The man in the Turkish soldier's uniform smiled at chief hostess Asuman Yildirim and asked politely if he could enter the cockpit.

His request was turned down, but another man approached with a gun and repeated the demand. The hijack of a Turkish airlines DC-9 on a domestic flight had begun.

The 32-hour ordeal for 91 passengers and crew ended at a Bulgarian airport when police tricked two of the four hijackers into leaving the plane and the passengers attacked the others.

The pilot of the jetliner sent the plane lurching forward and passengers leaped on two armed air pirates overpowered them.

Bulgaria's official news agency BTA said two of the hijackers had been tricked into leaving the plane with a promise that they could hold a news conference. U.S. officials reported the pilot then began taxiing the plane and suddenly hit the brakes, throwing the two gunmen in the plane off balance and the passengers attacked.

One of the gunmen in the plane shot wildly into the crowd of attackers before being disarmed.

Both of the hijackers were severely beaten by passengers and one leapt from the plane to avoid them, the passengers said.

One American passenger, Bill Pitts, said: "Suddenly everyone was on them. We're so grateful to the Turkish crew and passengers. That's why we're alive now."

Officials at Istanbul airport told Turkish reporters that the uniformed hijacker had belonged to a Turkish army unit involved in airport security.

Official sources here said that while the DC-9 was at Burgas airport in Bulgaria, the gunmen set deadlines three times for blowing up the plane unless their demands were met.

The passengers included five senior executives of Citibank, the second biggest commercial bank in the United States.

The hijackers had threatened to blow up the DC-9 along with themselves and the non-Turkish

hostages if authorities did not meet their demands for \$500,000 dollars and the release of 47 inmates from Turkish prisons, BTA said. Explosives were later reported found aboard.

At midnight yesterday, "the terrorists told the passengers... that at 5 O'clock (1500GMT) they were going to release all but the first three rows (where the non-Turks were sitting) and at 6 O'clock they would kill the Americans," said Mr. Brian Carlson, spokesman for the U.S. embassy in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

"Turkish passengers began plotting, apparently with the pilot, to save the lives of their fellow hostages," Mr